## THE Great Central Campaign

The Important Position of Kentucky and Tennessec.

By JOHN McELROY.

CHAPTER XXI,

STREIGHT'S RAID,

of Miles Into the Enemy's Country Be fore Being Forced to Surrender.

Becoming exceedingly restive under meditated a return blow calculated to give Bragg something of the discomfort

becomes a cavalryman. Neither were they armed as was the cavalry, but car-ried with them their trusty Springfield rifles, admirable for fighting on foot, but very clumsy for mounted operations. As brigg's Communications—An Enterprise Bold to Rashness, but Conducted his own regiment, the 51st Ind.; 73d ind., Col. Hathaway; 3d Ohio, Col. Lawusions, arms, tents, etc., and the men streight some measure of success to the bridge at Gaylesville. The route Ind. Col. Hathaway; 3d Ohio, Col. Law-son; 80th Ill., Lieut.-Col. Rodgers, and two companies of 1st Middle Tenn. cav-alry, Capt. D. D. Smith.

According to the orders received April 7, 1863, these were to rendezvous at Nashville, draw Government mules to the constant attacks upon his communi-mount about half the command, and cations by Bragg's cavalry, Rosecran; rely upon picking up enough on the march through the country to mount the remainder. The instructions were to go from Nashville to the Tennessee

ances and discouragements.

During the night Forrest had passed his men through gaps to the right and left of Day's Gap, and endeavored to form a junction in front of Streight, who, when he marched at daylight in the morning, had left a strong rear guard in Day's Gap to hold the enemy back. Reaching a good defensive posi-tion, Streight dismounted his men and he was experiencing. Unfortunately Bragg's rear was not nearly as vulnerable as Rosecrans's, and had it been the latter did not have anything like the swift ride through northera Alabama swift ride through northera Alabama into Georgia, striking first at Rome and into Georgia at Rome and draw him on to his lines. Streight put his two 12-pound howitzers into a masked position where they would rake

Capt. Smith, of the Middle Tenn. Cavalry, who commanded the rear guard, followed his orders and retired, drawing Forrest after him to where the whole of Streight's line rose up out of concealment and poured a terrific volley at close range into the pursuers. Forrest was driven back, but at once renewed the attack, bringing his artil-lery up to within 300 yards. Again he was repulsed, followed by a swift countercharge by Streight's men, in which

hind the enemy's lines. Dodge conceived on a general engagement with the ene that the enemy's lines. Dodge conceived that the purpose of his movement was accomplished and retired to Corinth, carrying with him abundant supplies from the rich country through which he marched.

Forrest Begins Pursuit.

As soon as Forrest saw Dodge in retreat, he, with that soldierly instinct in the As soon as Forrest saw Dodge in re-treat, he, with that soldierly instinct which characterized him, turned ining with similar treatment by the 80th III. and two companies of the 3d Ohio. But this small success, however, was at the cost of the life of the gallant Col. stantly in pursuit of Streight. He had with him two brigades of veteran horsemen, mounted on the best horses that could be found in the Confederacy, and Hathaway, of the 73d Ind.

men, mounted on the best horses that could be found in the Confederacy, and the command was weeded of every unfit man and horse, putting them in the best possible condition for a long and vigorous pursuit. Forrest sent Roddey on one road, while he took another. In the meanwhile Streight had made a start of 12 hours, and was in a rough country where he could embarrass the pursuit. It had rained steadily and hard, but Streight's men pushed on doggedly through the mud and darkness, and reached an important position pursuit. It had rained supports that had rained supports the mud and darkness, and reached an important position called Day's Gap on the evening of April 29, where they bivouacked for the night. During the march they had the night. During the march they had the night. The march they had the night of the were elated by some measure of success coming to them after all their annoy-The route lay for several miles through an old charcoal chopping, where the country was cut up by innumerable tracks. The command by this time was absolutely worn out, and the confusion of these tracks to the tired, unutierably sleepy men was so bewildering that they could not be kept together. The mules were dropping every few minutes, and not a awake even under the skirmish fire which was opened on them. Forrest sent in a flag of truce, demanding a surrender, and after a consultation of the officers it was decided that nothing more could be done, and the surrender was consummated about noon of May 3

The enemy reported that the number captured was about 1,600, but this could not have been, as Streight had started with only about 1,500 in his command, and had lost many in killed, wounded and wornout. The men were sent through the lines and exchanged, but Col. Streight and his officers were treat-ed with the greatest crucity. The raid had produced intense excitement and feeling, and Gov. Joe Brown demanded the officers to be tried according to the Georgia laws for punishing men en-gaged in inciting servile insurrection. It was claimed that Streight had taken great numbers of negroes and armed them. This was not true, as the only negroes in the party were servants whom the officers had brought along. and the only armed negro one who was carrying his employer's sword. For a while it seemed as if Streight and his officers would be executed, but they were finally turned over to the Confederate authorities and confined in Libby and other Southern prisons, until the end of the war, excepting about eight of Streight's officers, he among the number, who escaped through the celebrated tunnel on the night of the 9th of February, 1864, and two or three others of his command, for whom special exchanges were arranged.

Could Not Have Succeeded.

In his report Col. Streight says: "In reviewing the history of this illfated expedition I am convinced that had we been furnished at Nashville with 800 good horses, instead of poor, young nules, we would have been successful, in spite of all other drawbacks; or if Gen. Dodge had succeeded in detaining Forrest one day longer we would have been successful, even with our poor outfit."

Looking at the matter in the light of -day it does not seem possible that it could have succeeded, even had it been fitted out as such an expedition should have been, with the best of horses, arms and equipments, and its members none but veteran cavalrymen. It is true, it might have reached Rome and inflicted great damage, probably burning a number of railroad bridges. But then i could not have escaped capture, because there was no possible way of its return ing to the Union lines. It is amazing that the expedition got as far as it did. and that it staved off the final disaster as long as it did. The whole country had been aroused. The regular Con-federate troops and militia were swarming about its path, and as its direction had become well indicated there was little trouble in marching to head it off and to embarrass it by burning bridges and obstructing routes. Only a commander of phenomenal force, seconded by a magnificent body of soldiers, could heart of a country swarming with ene-mies. Even had the expedition been as successful as was anticipated there do not seem to have been any way for it to have regained the Union lines would hardly have attempted to go back on the same route, and to go on from Rome or Atlanta would have involved making its way through the ranges of mountains betwee: Atlanta and Chatta nooga and there have encountered all of Bragg's forces in East Tennesses

with not one chance in many hundred ed it up themselves, and afterwards of being able to elude all its enemies gave a "pink tea" in the slaughter-pen and reach the Union lines in Kentucky. to show how clean they had made it. The Confederate Congress passed a That was having the courage of one's joint resolution of thanks to Gen. For-rest and the officers and men under his geance, but as for me, I want nothing command for their daring, skill and perseverance in the pursuit.

On the Extreme Right.

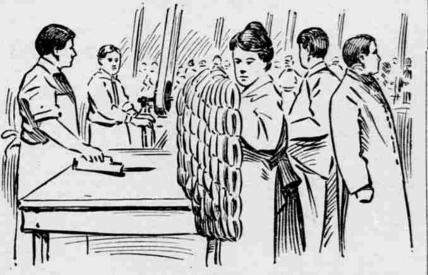
Gen. Bragg was not getting the results he had hoped for by the accession of Gen. Van Dorn to his force, and from Van Dorn's position at Columbia with a heavy force of possibly from 10,000 to 15,000 men. From Van Dorn's high few chances of success and so many of disaster that it seemed almost foodhard; serious day was lost in the construction of the properties of the properties

## THE CHICAGO PACKING-HOUSES,

AS SEEN BY A NATIONAL TRIBUNE INSPECTOR.

A Plain, Impartial, Dispassionate Presentation of Actual Scenes and Conditions-Much Cleaning Up Has Been Done-Much Remains to Be Done.

strikes you as being the very dirtiest city in the United States, not even excepting Baltimore, Md., and Alexandria, Va. In those two cities the sewage runs in little rivulets down the sides of the couldn't covere the cov In the first place, you know, Chicago; other, ham smell, bacon smell, combeef in little rivulets down the sides of the couldn't overcome the dreadful concen-cobblestone streets. In Chicago the dirt trated essence of nastiness which they and filth of dead and gone generations suggest; yet you know as well as I do stays right on top of the rotting wood that none of those smells is really dispavement, and day by day receives new gusting; that, on the contrary, the odor supplies, mighty little of it ever getting the "bouquet," if you will, of any of cleaned off or a chance to go into the these meats in cooking conveys a sense sewers, though the mushlike consist-ency of the North Branch of the Chi-to cat.



A SAUSAGE ROOM

Talk with her city officials and they

be clean as Beanville, you know." they all say in chorus, citizen, officials,

Did you ever see a city grow more rapidly? Is there a city in the world that does more business proportionately? Just see the wealth, the enterprise; in-

streets." And so they don't, and so they are as I say, just the dirtiest, the filthiest, the very nastiest streets that I have trod between the two oceans under the Flag, and I have seen the most of them in the last year or two.

And Chicago doesn't care! That is the very worst of it. If she did care she with vitrified brick, and they are she would clean up and stay cleaned and swept clean once every day. up; but I repeat it, she does not care!

The Packing-House Scandals.

Did she mind the packing-house scan-

Yes, indeedy. She minded them like the mischlef. Not that she cared for the vicious conditions described, but the reports of them hurt her business—cut short some of her money-making schemes, stopped for a time the inflow of the golden stream which is the blood in the veins of Chicago. Her pride was hurt, because for a time the receipts over expenditures showed a vast falling off, and when you hurt Chicago there is a stab under the fifth rib and mighty close to the heart. Of course she soon recovered, but she resents is have pushed his way as far into the all just the same, and in her own good time, at the polls, proposes to pay back Republican Party for its "dirty the work" in exposing Chicago's packinghouse methods to the cold charity of the world.

And those same packing-houses! While the Federation of Women's Clubs was holding its National Convention in St. Paul last month some of the delegates from Grand Rapids, Mich. told in the Convention how they went into the abattoir of that town and clean to do with a packing-house or any of its products just at present. If you scrubbed with lye and rinsed it in rosewater o ittar of roses, as was done to the teniple at Jerusalem after its defilement by the infidels, you could not make it any-thing else but a slaughter-house, and the scent would hang round it, though it were burned out by fires seven time

Not Inviting to Any Sens

the forces, the 40th Ohio turned at bay and stubbornly refused to be driven back until it had exhausted its ammunition and covered the ground in front of (Continued on page two.)

other as one star differs from another. There is a beef smell, and a hog smell, and a hog smell, and bunch are permitted to rest for five or the word of one who knows whon grease the word of one who knows whon grease to cool off, and they lay is a week old on a kitchen table and down and went to sleep, hoglike. But when it is a week old on a kitchen table and they are yanked into the atmosphere by (Continued on page two.)

(Continued on page two.) all of Streight's men were good riders, the forced him back into a strong being country boys from Ohlo. Indiana being country boys from Ohlo. Indiana and Town Creek, when, and Illinois, yet there is still something learning that Streight was well on his animals, and decided to halt, rest and forced although this man are successful. There is a beef smell, and a hog smell, and a trubbornly refused to be driven and stubbornly refused to be driven back until it had exhausted its ammunitation and covered the ground in front of their very own, such as the inred smell. The continued his pressure upon Roddey unand a top smell, and a hog smell, and a trubbornly refused to be driven and stubbornly refused to be driven back until it had exhausted its ammunitation and covered the ground in front of their very own, such as the inred smells.

This being so, how could one expect to find much of anything clean and wholesome in Chicago, let alone the packing-houses of which we have had our sufficiency full during the last few months? Talk with its citizens, and they say:

"Oh, when we get done with our tremendous building projects we will clean of the packing houses of the nastiness and litter had the finspector does not see them all, for while I stood watching him the internal arrangements of four hogs slid by him into the chute for fertilizers, while he was examining rather minutely the set that came down before the nastiness and litter had the Inspector does not see them all, for while I stood watching him the internal arrangements of four hogs slid by him into the chute for fertilizers, while he was examining rather minutely the set that came down before the sample into the chute for fertilizers, while he was examining rather minutely the set that those of Chicago. I have all my life nearly that came down before the sample into the chute for fertilizers, while he was examining rather minutely the set that those of Chicago. I have all my life nearly that came down before the sample into the chute for fertilizers, while he was examining rather minutely the set that those of Chicago. I have all my life nearly that came down before the sample into the chute for fertilizers, while he was examining rather minutely the set that those of Chicago. I have all my life nearly that the chute for fertilizers, while he was examining rather minutely the set that came down before the sample into the chute for fertilizers, while he was examining rather minutely the set that those of Chicago. I have all my life nearly that the sample into the chute for fertilizers, while he was examining rather minutely the set that the sample into the chute for fertilizers, while he was examining rather minutely the set that the sample into the chute for fertilizers, while he was examining rather minutely the set that the sample into the chute for fertilizers.

Talk with her city officials and they say:

The Chicago packing-houses saw the handwriting on the wall and they hus-you expect to keep a city like Chicago; with its tremendous building schemes all the time going on, clean and wholesome as "Spotless Town?"

Talk with the visitors in Chicago, and they say:

"Dear me! With the whole town torn up and obstructed by building it is too much to expect a city like Chicago to be clean as Beanville, you know." And

bologna sausage.

The Chicago packing-houses saw the handwriting on the wall and they hus-handwriting on the wall and they hus-consumed from the yanking up on the wheel to the cutting in half and slide into the cooling room not being more always been coming, but not with as critical an eye and as sensitive into the cooling room not being more with as critical an eye and as sensitive into the cooling room not being more and as sensitive into the cooling room not being more with as critical an eye and as sensitive into the cooling room not being more and they say:

"Dear me! With the whole town torn up and obstructed by building it is too much to expect a city like Chicago to be clean as Beanville, you know." And

The Stackyards. bologna sausage.

The Stockyards.

Now, let's begin with the stockyards. ests:
"My, but isn't Chicago the hustler! The day that I was there, last Friday, the shipments and delivery of stock were not so very heavy, but a few thousand, 25,000 or so, perhaps, head of stock, sheep, hogs, cattle and calves we have not time to stop the came into the yards. I am guessing at march of progress just to clean up the the exact number, because I went alone, every nook and cranny, without let or Nobody sald I shouldn't hindrance. nobody said I could; in fact, nobody spoke to me unless I addressed them

> Those stockyards were cleaner than the average stable yard. They are paved with vitrified brick, and they are flushed quite early in the morning before the stock cars empty their contents into them. The yards are old, the paving has been right there for years; nothing has been changed in that respect. I don't see how they could have been in any better condition. Being just a woman I may not know much about stock being a horsewoman, and having milked and cared for cows, as well as looking after pet pigs and lambs which grew into tormenting sheep, I think what they would be under larger conditions. The outdoor stockyards were, in don't know anything about it my opinion, in fair condition,

The sheep and hog pens, under cover, were filthy and disgusting; yet these, Again I must say that after a thou-sand or two hogs and sheep are fed and watered under those sheds, and with he constant droppings, I do not see how conditions could have been much

Who ever saw a clean hog-pen, except was a pet porker that was being cared I saw was necessary. That is not para-or? A sheep fold under the best of doxical. The offal of slaughtered creaonditions, out on the clean prairie, is tures is necessary dirt, and you know it vile smelling place, now, isn't it? I as well as I do. It seemed to me that ollowed the trail of the hogs-and, my, this was handled as expeditiously and but the most of them were fat-from in as sanitary a manner as possible. The the pen up the driveway to the slaughter-house. Lovely July day job, that! Did you ever try to drive hogs?



one leg by an endless chain, on which is an attachment which adjusts itself to the aforementioned leg, no matter its size, and the next thing they don't know anything, for they are run by that one leg on a trolley against a pig sticker, which cuts the throat of every porker as it passes, and they pass at the rate of thousands an hour sometimes.

The Filth Begins. Here the filth begins. But I tried to study it all out, and I do not see how any of it can be avoided. The blood goes into a trench and is carried away in a constant stream, out into the great fertilizing sewers. Not all of it, for it will splash over sometimes. The hogs go just as fast as you can count them followed from time immemorial on the farm, whether it is one how or half a hundred; they are scalded and scraped and if my nose serves me properly the farm hog and the packing-house hog smell exactly alike. As they are passing from this vat into the scraper a man peels the hair off the tail of each, and from these bristles Miladi's best hair-brushes are made,

The Inspection.

Suddenly the hog disappears, black, smelly, bloody, into a sort of a dark chute, from which he emerges as white and smooth as the cheek of the new-mown youth after his first shave. Big hogs, little hogs and just pigs, those knives adjust themselves to the anatomy, and embrace the porker in a "clean shave." The hog plunges from the shave." The hog plunges from the chute down an incline, to where he is caught by a man who cuts his throat with a gash of his knife, and the pig then slides under the hands of the Government Inspector, who stands with a sharp knife in his hand and cuts the throat glands of every hog as it passes him. He can tell at a glance whether those glands are diseased or not, and if they are, out goes Mr. Hog, condemned. If they are all right, the hog is passed on, his head finished off by the next men, a hook yanks him up, and from that moment he slides along on a trolley to his finish. The next man silts the belly, the next man removes the entrails, and these automatically slide down into the hands of the Government Inspector, who is supposed to examine cago River would lead one to think that stream (?) might be playing sewer as in Baltimore and Alexandria. Then I visited the packing-houses and the kidneys, heart and liver. I know the ling, before the nastiness and litter had the Inspector does not see them all, for

mendous building projects we will clean outlay of money. Otherwise the condi-up." glands, tearing entrails apart and in-tions are the same to the string on a specting other portions of the carcass at various stages until at last the hog is

ONE OF THE GOVERNMENT MICRO-SCOPIC MEAT INSPECTORS.

pickled, smoked, dried and ground into sausage meat, made into hams, shoulthink I do know something about ders, side meat, souse, sausage, lard, small" stock conditions, and can guess and what not. It is the "what not" that interests the public of course and I McNeill and Reynolds, who had been told by Upton Sinclair that there was a 'what not," professed to have found it. out they did not describe it. told you. I was shut out of no place, doors opened, gates flew back, bars lifted the instant I faced them, but I found no "what not."

In the Canning Rooms. Now, about the dirt. Nearly all that

floors in the sausage rooms, the cornedbeef packing rooms, the canning rooms, if and many of the other rooms were of ou haven't, don't. Yet I must say the wood, and they were as clean as any old wooden floor could well be made, yet damp with the night's scrubbing when I entered the rooms. The floors, stairways and all were liberally sprinkled with salt, which is considered sanitary. The girls who were working at e things had to stand upon thick boards to keep their feet from the salty floor and the dampness caused by the steam of cooking meats, beans and the like. But those floors were clean and white, and I saw no scraps of meat except small fresh ones just under the courage. He was alert, vigilant, quick to see and take advantage of "dogs that fetch and take advantage of opportunities and had so far been successful in many entures which seemed exceedingly risky. He was eager for this new enterprise, and Rosecrans's orders to him were to fit out a force of veterans and thoroughly able-bodied men taken and thoroughly able-bodied men taken from the infantry, but to be designed from the infantry, but to be designed from the infantry, but to be designed from the infantry, but to be well mountained from the infantry but to be delivered to the last limit of endurance, and his only topic distinct with find the last limit of endurance, and his only topic distinct with the follows of those peculiars, and those being done from the last limit of endurance, and his only topic distinct with the follows of those peculiars, the limit of endurance, and his only topic distinct with the finds of those being done from the last limit of endurance, and his opic distinct with the finds of those peculiars, the limit of endurance, and his of those being done from the last l

## of railroad which was his principal line ing, ordnance and equipments, April of supplies. His rear could only be of supplies. His rear could only be 10 steamers carried them down the Camberland to Palmyrs, where they reached by a wide detour of hundreds of miles through a hostile country. In fact to reach Bragg's main railroad When they disembarked at Palmyra the Camberland of the expedition began in dition would have to go clear around the end of the Alleghany Mountains, plied with mules of the very best quality. doubling the great promostory where the mountain wall that shuts off the seaboard from the interior, from Canada southwestward, sinks down at last into the lower lands of middle Alabama. Therefore Bragg had little cause to worry about his rear or his communications, and could set all his cavalry loose to attack his enemies. The only blow he had received, and that was temporary in its effects, was that narrated in a previous chapter where Gen. Carter, striking through an unexpected gap striking through an unexpected gap, ly began ransacking the country for hundreds of miles to the northeast, had reached the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad hurned two important bridges and his march to the Tennessee, in getting managed to escape back across the mountains to the Union lines. Still, the around Braggs lett, described Atlanta, circuit, to reach Rome and Atlanta, wards where the Confederates had their mag-river. azines, arsenals and foundries, destroy-

ity, it was discovered that the Quartermaster had worked off on them all the they started. No cavalry saddles had been provided, but instead an insuffiroad, burned two important bridges, and about 150 good horses and mules, but

mountains to the Union lines. Still, the daring Rosecrans resolved to make the blow, and he did not lack enterprising commanders who were easer for any to put their animals out of reach, so commanders who were eager for any that the scouting party was not reward-project, no matter how desperate, that ted by many captures. Still, though 100 project, no matter how desperate, that the scouting party was not rewardhe might suggest. Rosecrans's idea was
to send a swiftly moving cavalry force
around Bragg's left, describing a long
Here occurred delays which after-Here occurred delays which afterwards proved fatal in getting up the river. The water was unusually low, azines, arsenals and foundries, destroy-ing them, burning such railroad bridges as could be reached, and then returning as could be reached, and then returning waiting with a force of 8,000 men to as could be reached, and then recultured as best they could to the Union lines.

The plan was so hazardous, it had so few chances of success and so many of disaster that it seemed almost foolhardy, occurred among the mules, and 400 estimates raids with more chances in their consultation.

Watting with a force of 8,000 men to make a demonstration to cover the movement, and while Col. Streight was in consultation with him a stampede occurred among the mules, and 400 estimates raids with more chances in their consultation. The plan was so hazardous, it had so movement, and while Col. Streight was in consultation with him a stampede of the Black Warrior River was reached the water was found to be so deep that the w

courage. He was alert, vigilant, quick other instance of "dogs that fetch and to see and take advantage of opportunities and had so far been successful in ed by his spies of what was being done

COL STREIGHT'S CAVALRY RAID THROUGH ALABAMA Bragg was standing with his back to warlike materials.

whatever, with 10 or 12 dving before they were barefoot. Intelligence of what

the people generally hostile to the Union | very essential works and factories which | Forrest was driven off in confusion cause and more than willing to aid the Confederates had at those two losing two pieces of artillery with their Confederate cavalry. On the other hand, places might be destroyed to the infinite caissons, about 46 prisoners, a large number of wounded, and leaving about the Alleghany Mountains and covering the only practical gateway through them, the mountains and the Tennessee in the enterprise, as were those of his men, and they worked with the greatest tally wounded being Lieut.-Col. Sheets,

River very effectually guarding the line assiduity to provide the necessary cloth- of the 51st Ind. troubles of the expedition began in refuse of his corrals. Many of them were poor, wild, unbroken colts, but two or three years old. A large number had the distemper; between 40 and 50 were too near dead to be of any use cient number of such saddles as are used by teamsters. Streight immediate-

30 dead on the field. Among the latter Streight lost in the fight about

Forrest Benten Off Again.

Streight took advantage of this re to resume his march, as he saw hat Forrest was massing his men for an overwhelming attack. Eleven miles further on Streight turned at bay again in a good position on Hog Mountain. There ensued sharp fighting, which coninued until 10 o'clock at night, with the enemy being repulsed in every at-tack, and leaving a large number of killed and wounded on the field. Again Streight took advantage of the luil which followed the repulse to continue his march, spiking the captured guns and destroying their carriages,

The moon was shining very brightly, and the march was rapid, as was the pursuit; but Col. Streight prepared an ambuscade, into which the head of Forrest's column ran and was stampeded by the terrific fire at 20 paces distant from the 73d Ind., commanded by Col. Hathaway. This checked pursuit for everal miles, and when it was again resumed another successful ambuscade

checked it finally for the night. The next morning at 10 o'clock Streight led his exhausted, hungry mer and horses into Blountsville, where he found sufficient forage and rations Many of his mules had given out, leav ing their riders to march on foot. The men were given all the ammunition they could carry, and the remainde was packed on mules, and the ammuni tion wagons burned. The column re-sumed its march upon Gadsden, Ala. with the enemy following closely, but being roughly handled in a number of reputation for enterprise and ability it was anticipated by Bragg and the au-